

## NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

### **Plantae, Magnoliophyta, Asterales, Asteraceae, Senecioneae, *Pentacalia desiderabilis* and *Senecio macrotis*: Distribution extensions and first records for Bahia, Brazil.**

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Senecioneae is the biggest Tribe of the Asteraceae (Nordestam 1996), comprising 150 genera (more than 9 % of all genera) and 3,500 species (about 15 % of all species of the Family) (Nordenstam 2007). The circumscription of many Senecioneae genera has changed, especially *Senecio* L., with about 1,250 species (Bremer 1994; Frodin 2004; Nordenstam 2007). To Brazilian Senecioneae, Hind (1993a) estimated the occurrence of 97 species belonging to eight genera, and the more useful works to identify them are Cabrera (1950, 1957), Cabrera and Klein (1975), Robinson (1980), Hind (1993a; 1993b; 1994; 1999), and Teles et al. (2006).

*Senecio (stricto sensu)* is characterized by annual or perennial herbs, shrubs, or small trees, alternate leaves, radiate or discoid heads, involucre generally calyculate, ecaudate anthers, filament with dilated collar, truncate to obtuse style branches, with a crown of hairs, ellipsoid-obovoid and ribbed cypselae, and papus of many fine bristles (Bremer 1994; Nordenstam 2007). In Brazil the genus is represented by about 67 species (Hind 1993a), distributed mainly at southern and southeastern mountain highlands formations (Nakajima 2000).

Hind (1999) recognized three species occurring in the state of Bahia: *S. almasensis* Mattf., *S. harleyi* D.J.N.Hind., and *S. regis* H.Rob., all endemic to Chapada Diamantina. *Senecio harleyi* is until now known only to the municipality of Rio Pires, while *S. almasensis* and *S. regis* are restricted to Pico das Almas, municipality of Rio de Contas. *Senecio almasensis* also is considered threatened (Teles and Nakajima 2006). Revising the herbaria of the Bahia, we found material of *Senecio macrotis* Baker, collected in Pico dos Barbados, municipality of Abaíra [Leg.: A.M. Giuletta et al. 1417 (HRB, HUEFS)], species known only for the

state of Minas Gerais (Cabrera 1957; Hind 1993a). *Senecio macrotis* is a robust herb or shrub, with lyrate-pinnatisect leaves, discoid heads, and paniculate capitulescences (Cabrera 1957). It is found typically in the *Campos Rupestres* of the Espinhaço range, growing in altitudes ranging from 900 to 1,000 m (Vitta 2002).

The genus *Pentacalia* Cass., formerly included in the synonymy of *Senecio (lato sensu)* (Barkley 1985) and resurrected by Robinson and Cuatrecasas (1978), comprises about 205 species distributed along Tropical America (Jeffrey 1992). Hind (1993a) cited the occurrence of two Brazilian species, *P. desiderabilis* (Vell.) Cuatrec. and *P. tropicalis* (Cabrera) C.Jeffrey. *Pentacalia desiderabilis* occurs in southeastern and southern Brazil, while *P. tropicalis* is only found in the Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro states (Hind 1993a). *Pentacalia desiderabilis* is common in the edges of Atlantic forests, in altitudes ranging from 400 to 2,040 m (Cabrera and Klein 1975).

*Pentacalia desiderabilis* is an attractive liane with leaves often fleshy to subfleshy, showy radiate heads due yours yellow florets in thyrsoïd to corymbose paniculate capitulescences. This species was recently collected in the municipality of Mucugê, being the first record for Bahia and northeastern Brazil [Leg.: A.A. Conceição & D. Cardoso 1326 (HUEFS)].

Hind (1999) cites for the tribe Senecioneae in Bahia the occurrence of five genera and 12 species: *Hoehneophytum* (3 spp.), *Emilia* (2 spp.), *Erechtites* (3 spp.), *Pseudogynoxys* (1 sp.), and *Senecio* (3 spp.). However, with these two news occurrences of *Senecio macrotis* and *Pentacalia desiderabilis*, the total number of Senecioneae to the flora of Bahia increased to six genera and 14 species.

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The Bahian species of Senecioneae can be recognized through the following revised key based in Hind (1993b):

1. Capitula disciform or discoid.
  2. Capitula disciform.
    3. Serrate or lobate-dentate leaves; florets greenish-yellow; pappus white.
      4. Plants variously pubescent.....*Erechtites hieracifolius*
      4. Plants glabrous.....*Erechtites missionum*
    3. Pinnate-lobed leaves; florets pink; pappus pinkish.....*Erechtites valerianifolius*
  2. Capitula discoid.
    5. Phyllaries and florets five.
      6. Stems leafy only in the upper part; leaves sessile to subsessile.....*Hoehneophytum imbricatum*
      6. Stems leafy throughout; leaves distinctly petiolate.
        7. Venation distinctly lighter than the blade; corolla longer than phyllaries.....*Hoehneophytum almasensis*
        7. Venation similar in colour with the blade; corolla shorter than phyllaries.....*Hoehneophytum trixoides*
    5. Phyllaries and florets always more than five.
      8. Phyllaries connate; florets red or pink to pale purple.
        9. Basal leaves strongly dentate; florets red, exerted from involucre; corolla-lobes 1-1.5 mm long.....*Emilia fosbergii*
        9. Basal leaves lyrate; florets pink to pale purple,  $\pm$  as long as involucre; corolla-lobes 0.5-0.7 mm long.....*Emilia sonchifolia*
      8. Phyllaries free; florets yellow or white.
        10. Leaves 8-25 cm long., 5-10 cm wide; petiole auriculate; florets yellow.
          11. Leaves entire, ovate, base cordate; phyllaries 13; florets c.35.....*Senecio almasensis*
          11. Leaves lyrate-pinnatisect, base rounded; phyllaries 8-10; florets c.10....*Senecio macrotis*
        10. Leaves 2-5.5 cm long., 0.3-2 cm wide; petioles exauriculate; florets white.
          12. Leaves lanceolate, blades conduplicate, pseudopetiolate, glabrous; margins entire to sinuate .....*Senecio harleyi*
          12. Leaves ovate, blades planar, distinctly petiolate, pilose; margins 3-5-dentate.....*Senecio regis*
  1. Capitula radiate.
    13. Capitula solitary or cymose capitulescences; ray florets orange to red.....*Pseudogynoxys cabreræ*
    13. Capitulescences thyrsoïd to corymbose paniculate; ray florets yellow.....*Pentacalia desiderabilis*

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